he Constitutional Guarantee to the

The Federal Constitution, in the fourth sec tion of the fourth article, declares that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government."

The obvious meaning of this declaration is, that every State in, or to be admitted into, the

Every State in the Union, at the time of the Every State in the Union, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and every State since admitted into the Union, had a written Constitution, providing for an elective or representative government, and laying down the general principles upon which that government was to be administered. Without such Constitution, no State could have originally nged, or bave been since attached, to the

Is follows, then, that by the phrase, "a re deral Constitution, we are to understand a representative government administered under and in pursuance of a written Constitution. This is what the United States are bound and solemnly pledged to guarantee to every State lows: In the Union, or to the people of every State— Th

State Governments, which they, perhaps, sought to guard with even greater jealousy, are in imminent danger of being overthrown. The factions in certain States that are arrayed against the Federal Constitution, are also overriding and setting at nought State Constitutions. To change or supersede any one of these Constitutions, except in the mode it has itself precan form of Government in the State.

The people should, therefore, rally, not only for the defence of the Union, but also for the defence of the Constitutions and the republica governments of the several States. If a faction in South Carolina may disregard the Federal Constitution and override the State Constitution, in defiance of the General Government, a faction in Ohio, or in any other State, may do the same. Let, then, the Federal authorities and the loyal people in the Union see to it, that the guarantee of the Federal Constitution to the several States be faithfully observed and rivor ously enforced.

## A Distoyal Clergyman.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, of Saturday, gives an account of a visit by a body of Union men to the residence of Rev. Mr. PALMER, an Episcopalian minister of Chelsea, who, it was reported, had spoken disloyal sentimente, and uttered improper and unchristian remarks about the fate of Col. ELLSWORTH and all others who went to the war. We publish the interview and

nd heard that Mr. Paimer and ppe that every man who want to fi would meet with the fatenof E they desired to know if this to Paimer, after parleying some ti-ng her humband, being evidently of the state of by the farmidable ages

The preclamation of Major-General McGrat. ocntral rostrum, where all the great men of the which we publish elsewhere, will attract the atmiration of every Union-loving law-abiding man in the country. The "irrepressibles" will growl about it, but that does not matter a

The Seventh Congressional District. We learn that Hone R. A. Hansison,the Un ion candidate for Congress in the 7th District

that every State in, or to be admitted into, the Union has, or shall have, a republican form of government, which the United States are bound done for the 7th District. Bistory of Secession and Nullifice

> The reader will find an interesting history the origin of the hateful doctrine of secon on the first page of the Statesman. It did not take root first in South Carolina, but in Massa-

UF We are permitted to publish a very intercelling letter from a gentleman in Japan to a lady in this city, to which the attention of the

The Baltimore Habeas Corpus Case In treating of this case, the Cincinnati Com mercial, of yesterday, concludes an article as fol-

colemnly pledged to guarantee to every State—
to the minority as well as to the majority.

It is needless to enlarge upon the importance and necessity of this guarantee. Let it suffice to quote the sentiments of Mr. Madison, as expressed in the "Federalist," upon this point:

"In a Confederacy founded on republican principles, and composed of republican members, the superintending government ought clearly to possess authority to defend the system against aristocratic and monarchical innovations. The more intimate the nature of such aution may be, the greater interest have the members in the political constitutions of each other; and the greater light to insist, that the forms of government under which the compact was entered into should be substantially maintained."

It is the right of each State—of the people of each State collectively and individually—to have a republican form of government. "But this only implicates Mayor Brown, instead of releasing Mr. Merriman. Our government in the proposition of the constitution?"

The remedy is, therefore, in the hands of the Government of the United States. If the republican form of government in any State is in the policial officers in Maryland, and there is no business the state of the could have been held and punished by the clivil power. The government still has the civil power. The government was unquestionally a being any excuss for the crime.

The remedy is, therefore, in the hands of the could have been held and punished by the clivil power. The government still has the civil power. The government is any State is in the could have been held and punished by the clivil power. The government still has its judicial officers in Maryland, and there is no business the civil power. The government still has its judicial officers in Maryland, and there is no the civil power. The government is not an account of the could have been held and punished by the civil power. The government is not an account of the civil power. The government is not an account of the civil power.

publican form of government in any State is in imminent danger of being substantially enimminent danger of being substantially encroached upon or overthrown by foreign or domestic foes, it is the duty of the Federal Government to interpose and save it from its enemies.

These views are of great eignificance and manifest importance at the present critical juncture in our national affairs. Not only our believed Union, that our fathers consolidated and guarded with so much care, but our Republican State Governments, which they, perhaps, sought supremacy of law.

# [From the Philadetphis Press.] The Gen. Butter Negro Story Originally a Sattre.

The New York Tribune and Times publish the following paragraph as being from the New. Orleans Picayuns, and comment upon it in editorial articles: "All the Massachusetts troops now in Wash-

or three drummer boys. General Butler, in command, is a native of Liberia. Our readers may recollect old Ben, the barber, who kept a shop in Poydras street, and emigrated to Liberia with a small competence. Gen. Butler is his son."

Instice to the Picsyune requires us to say, that this paragraph, and others of a nature similarly absurd, were first published in the Picse. They were sent to us by a correspondent, and published as a satire upon the editorials of the Southern newspaper press. nthern newspaper press.

## What they say of us in Germany.

[From the Cologne Gazetic of May 5.]

It is not to be denied, that, from a military point of view, the rebels in the United States have just now several great advantages over the government. They have an ably organized army, which has been trained for several months, and which must needs fight and plunder in order to be kept together; while the government can oppose to their attacks only raw and undisciplined troops. Moreover, as the war is to be carried on in the border slave States and in the southern ports, the government troops will suffer from the summer heats, which do not so affect the secessionists. It is, therefore, quite possible that the first results will be in layor of the rebels.

went to the war. We publish the interview and Mr. Patarra's explanation, which we are trank to say is unsatisfactory—for the subject is one not to be dealt with in a pleasant yein, by any one, and certainly not by a minister of the Gospel, albeit the crowd dispersed, satisfied after he displayed his flag and united with them in giving three cheers for the Union.

It is wonderful the change in the vicinity of Boston. For years previous to the 15th of April last, it had been the habit of many of the crack ministers of that city and neighborhood to preach set sermons against the Union—designating it as a covenant with death and league with hell. These sermons have been extolled by the presse, and greedily smallowed by the people. But that day appears to have passed away, and no man dare utter such sustiments. Every one must rejoice at this change in the sentiment of the people of Massachusette, and all should be thankful that distoyaty is an a cod in Boston. The following is the account of the circumstance given by the Adsertiser:

A DELOVAL CLERGYMAN.—Last evening it was reported that Ray. Mr. Palmer, an Episcopal clergyman, of Chellese, had outered sentiment of the proceed to the most primitive and manocial and the war. Accordingly, at about ten o'clock last evening, a crowd of forty or fifty men proceeded to Mr. Palmer resistence and rang his door-belt with considerable violence, which romand his wife, who cannot the processed abops that every man who waste that they had beard that Mr. Palmer are sell-than they had beard that Mr. Palmer and the continuing the continuing the continuing the processed abops that every man who waste of the second story window to see what was warned. The spotenman of the party scale and processed of the continuing and they desired to know if this was warned. The spotenman of the party man are against the private of the century, in a worth, and they desired to know if this was warned. The spotenman of the party material and spote the party material and spote the party material and po

## Farmer's Tools.

noral McCleting's Procin- Alex. H. Stephene Makes is Speech ALEE. H. STEPHENS, the Lieutenant of JEFF DAVES, (ch, what a fall that was!) with sundry other dignitaries were at Atlanta en the 23d of May, on their way from Montgomery to their

homes. Many speeches were made, denouncing the "Abolition" North, and rallying the people to the defence of the rebel government. We give what Mr. STEPHENS said on the occa

sion. It is as follows: My Fallow-citizens-The time for spee My Fallow-citizens.—The time for speech-making has passed. The people have heard all that can be said. The time for prompt, vigorous, decisive action is upon us, and we must do our duty. Upon the surface, affairs appear to be quiet, and I can give you no satisfaction as to their real condition. It is true that threats of an attack on Pensacola have been made, but of an attack on Pensacola have been made, but it is uncertain whether any attack will be made. As you know, an attack was made on Sewell's Point, near Norfolk, but the vessel making it was repulsed and disabled. But the general opinion and indications are that the first demonstration will be at Harper's Ferry, and that there, where John Brown inaugurated his work of slaughter, will be fought a fierce and bloody battle. As for myself, I believe that there the war will begin; and that the first boom of cannon that breaks upon our ears will come from that point. But let it begin where it will, and be as bloody and prolonged as it may, we are prepared for the issue!

Prepared for the trante!
Some think there will be no war; as to that Some think there will be no war; as to that I know not. But whatever others wanted, the object of the Confederate Government is peace. Come peace or war, however, it is determined to maintain our position at every hazard and at every cost, and to drive back the myrmidons of Abolitionism. It is to be hoped that Lincoln will perceive his error and cease his warlike preparations. The war is against all the principles on which the Government of the United States is based. The arrest of Ross Winans, by the order of President Lincoln, is an act of despotism which the autocrat of Russia, with all his absolute power, never thought of exceeding. It is an assumption of power on the part of the Executive which even Congress had never dated to usurp: for the Constitution of the United Executive which even Congress had never dared to usurp; for the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that no citizen thereof ahall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, except as a punishment for crimes, and after a fair trial by his peers.

The proclamation declaring our ports in a state of blockade, is in violation of the oath taken by Lincoln when he was inaugurated President of the United States; for he swore to maintain the latter of the United States; for he swore to maintain the latter of the United States; for he swore to maintain the latter of the United States; for he swore to maintain the latter of the United States; for he swore to maintain the latter of the United States, which declares

Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commorce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another State;" and he considers us a part of the United States; yet the siders us a part of the United States; yet the ports of Boston and New York were open to the world, while Charleston and other Southern ports were declared to be in a state of blockade. How dare he issue such a ukase? How dare he, with the cath upon his lips to support the Constitution, trample that instrument in the dust? But he declared, shortly after his inauguration, that he had an "oath registered in high Heaven." By this he means that he has sworn the subjugation of the South to the legions of Abolitiondom. Well, let them come. We are presented for them.

Davis—who led the Mississippi Rifles at Suena Vista—and whose flag nover yet trailed in the dust. This noble and true son of the South goes to Richmond, to take command in person of our soldiers there, and to lead upon the bat-ile field against all the military power and talent they can summon-even to chieftain, General Scott himself.

Whether brought to a bloody conflict or no we are prepared. Our people everywhere are full of enthusiasm, and strong in their determination never to submit to the rule of Lincoln.—Fathers, and mothers, and sisters are all ready, and doing all they can in aid of the cause. We and doing all they can in aid of the cause. We are in the right; and justice is upon our side.—
We must succeed. The same God who guided our fathers in the bloody Revolution, and who made the glory of the late United States, is yet upon the side of right and justice. Relying upon Ilim who holds the destinies of all nations in His hands, we will go forth to battle, resolved the coronne or dist.

## The Supreme Court vs. Military Au-

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, May 28.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer; The habeas corpul case of John Merriman was ended to day, as it was expected that it would be. The Marshal visited Fort McHenry to serve the writ, but was denied admitta After that officer had made his statement Chief Justice Taney delivered the following decision

In the case:

So far as my power goes, the Court feels its duty to enforce its protest against the contempt committed. The military is subject to civil jurisdiction; and I will briefly set down at a course I intend to take. I ordered the attachyment yesterday, because, upon the face of the return, the detention of the prisoner was un lawful, upon two grounds: First, the President, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, can not suspend the privilege of the writ of habour corpus, or authorize any military offi-States, can not suspend the privilege of the writ of habest corpus, or authorize any military officer to do so. Second, the military officer has no right to arrest and detain a person subject to the rules of articles of war, for an offense against the laws of the Union, except in and by the judicial authority or subject to its control; and if the party is arrested by the military, it is the duty of the officer to deliver him over im mediately to the civil authority, to be dealt with according to law.

I forbore yesterday to state orally the provisions of the Constitution which make these principles the fundamental laws of the Union, because oral statement might be misunderstood in some portions of it, and I shall therefore put my opinion in writing, and file it with the Clerk in the office of the Court in the course of this week.

Kanagawa, March 30, 1861.

My Dana Mis. C.—The American clippership Wingfisher" gracefully "took the mud" in our bay day before yesterday. You may think you have no interest in the grounding of a ship so far away; but yet out of that miship comes this letter to you. I had made up my mail for her and sent it aboard without a letter to you, as I had intended; when lot she gets aground two hours after, and is thereby delayed, so shall I can fulfill my intention. You see it's as a pine stem. She could not get off without the letter to you, and now, lest some greater mishaps overtake her, I will give her this anulet of protection. The last mail brought me your and Mr. C.'s dates of October last. I give you a friendly, not a political jig. The latter is no moment to me, so many, many leagues away from the fire, fury and embitterments of our country polities. Sitting so far off, I look servenely, though anxiously, on, knowing that there is an arbitrament of national as well as individual fates, beyond the animosities of the hour, in which man is but an instrument after all. Your husband and I never could quarrel much in our opinions, for at the critical mements, we were not separate enough to be really far apart. Our last mails filled us with rather gloomy anticipations for the future. We had the news of the secession of South Carolina and Cars's resignation, and there itself us. Isolated as our little community is from the rest of the world, we are none of us indifferent to what is going on amide you. The Americans have the world, we are none of us indifferent to what is going on amide you. The Americans have the world, we are none of one indifferent to what is going on amide you. The Americans have the world, we are none of one indifferent to what is going on amide you. The Americans have the world, we are none of one of the control of the world with whom, as merchants, it is a question of finance. There are some caves not far from here world with whom, as merchants, it is a question of finance. The state house yard, I had been an admit the s mancial revolution, seem hardly less interested than we. The waves of commotion raised on the Atlantic shores, beat, too, on our island coasts. I often think of what the young Milton said when the news of Cromwell's revolution came to him in Italy, where he was enjoying the fascinations of its best social and intellectual life, to which his own graces of mind and person had been a ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the ease and layury of Italy, while my country-light, are ready passport: "How can I remain amid the will only holder through the will only holder through the will only holder through the artesian bore, in the State House yard, I think I may hear him at the cave's ear. We are not so far apart, after all, by the through the artesian bore, in the State House yard, I think I may hear him at the cave's ear. We are not so far apart, after all, by the through the artesian bore, in the State House yard, I think I may hear him at the cave's ear. We are not so far apart, after all, by the through the artesian bore, in the State House yard, I think I may hear him at the cave's ear. We are not so far apart, after all, by the through line. The care are to which his own graces of mind and person had been a ready passport: "How can I remain a mid the ease and laxury of Italy, while my countrymen are sternly fighting the battles of liberty at men are sternly fighting the battles of liberty at home?" Cromwell would not have had his Sechome?" Cromwell would not have had his Sechome? The work had his sechome? The work had had not have had his sechome. retary, nor we that noble sonnet of liberty, "Avenge, O! Lord, &c.," but for that spirit. "Avenge, O! Lord, &c.," but for that spirit.

The want in our country is of more patriots and
fewer politicians. A friend, a Douglasite, writes
me: "If we could hang all the politicians, our
country would be quiet in thirty days." Yet my
faith and hope is unbounded that all will yet be

I am no longer in a Buddhist temple, as when I last wrote; no longer under Amida's special care and protection, but have descended from the house of the gods to a "go-down"—a mere mercantile warehouse, where once bales and boxes were stored, but which has been converted into dwellings. This go-down, or warehouse, was, in its original shape, 120 feet long by 18 wide, and has been divided into three tenements,

or on the sea coming over. When she comes he do not he sea coming over. When she comes he do not be sea coming over. When she comes he do not be seased in a fact, and I shall keep quiet possession.

Have you any idea shat can be made out of a house 18 by 40? How superfluously you live in America? Our eitting room, where I write in a dining room 9 by 18. Then two bed a dining room 9 by 18. Then two bed rooms 12 by 12, one servant's room 6 by 9, and a store closet 6 by 9; back hall, containing plate closet and sundries, 6 by 9. What more do we want? The kitchen is out doors, under a shed to myself? Then we have a splendid back yard 6 by 40, and a front one 10 by 20, with a high face that one cannot see over except at the line of the gate, and there is the wide street and the face that one cannot see over except at the line of the gate, and there is the wide street and the freezes and sea air and hice sweet fragetances! I forgot to say that this new home is three miles from my old one, acrose the bay. Don't, you can be a still be a main of the sweet fragetances. I ride horseback a great deal; we have dealined in the world for picture and mare a should be a street of the process and sea air and hice sweet fragetances. I ride horseback a great deal; we have dealined by treaty to a radius of 25 miles, yet each time I go out it is hrough some new path amid fresh attractions. For rides, for walls, mature's configuration of the country and man's adornment of it have made it peerless. The numbers of Boston and the varialities of the Hadson and the Sound, endicesly multiplied and combined. Were the country wholly throw of peer to foreigners and life source. Japan. It is only the sworded class that make us any treatment of the peerless. The numbers of Boston and the praiding of the country wholly throw of the country and man's free hards of the flads to the rules of articles of war, for an ofense against the laws of the Union, except in and by in the judicial authority or subject to its control; and if the party is arrested by the military, it is may be a first of lease and the party is arrested by the military, it is may be a first of lease and the party is arrested by the military, it is may be a first of lease and the party is brook to dealt with a conting to law.

Inches the fundamental laws of the Union, because oral statement might be misunderstood in now portions of it, and I shall therefore pain my opinion in writing, and file it with the field clerk in the office of the Court in the course of this week.

The decision of the Port at this sime, the effort is summon the peace consistence, and take forethis me possession of the party attached, but as the force it is so large at the Fort at this sime, the effort would be useless.

That being the case, the Court has no power to direct the forcible taking of the party, but only it being the case, and imprisonment upon the party is brought before it, to force the liberary is programed to the proposed to the court, it can be the reach of the Court, it can but enter its protest and my of the party is brought before it, to force the liberary is the constitutional day, and the party is the constitutional day, and the party is the constitutional day, and the party is brought before it, to force the liberary is the constitutional day, and the party is the party is the constitutional day, and the party is the constitutional day, and the party is the party is the party is the constitutional day, and the party is the par

thitton, which are faithful and capital representations of Japanese life. In that future day what I hope to be home again, I may have the pleasure of showing you some exceedingly interesting aketches of subjects given by investing aketches of subjects given by investing a lady just out of the bath, preparing to dress her hair. The costume of the figure of the last in the last in the subject is represented. On Monday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, GenMcClelian received information that two bridges
had been burned near Farmington, on the B. &
O. R. R., and that arrangements had been make
to burn the others between that point and
Wheeling. The General had been making arrangements to move on Grafton in force, but
this intelligence caused him to hasten his movements. He returned at once to Cincinnati and
issued telegraphic orders for an advance. One
column was directed to move from Wheeling
and Bellaire, under command of Col. B. F.
Kelley, 1st Virginia Volunteers; another from
Marietta, on Parkersburg, under Col. Steedman, 14th Ohio Volunteers. These officers were
directed to move with cartion, and to occupy all
the bridges; etc., as they advanced. At midnight of Menday, the news of the approach of
Col. Kelley, who was probably in possession
of the place by day-break of yesterday.

The following proclamation to Virginians,
and address to the troops, were lasted by Gen.
McClellan simultaneously with the advance.—
The inhabitants have manifested the most cor
dial feeling to the troops:

OKN. ECCLELIAN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF On Monday afternoon at about 4 o'cl

# Foreign Intervention in Mexico—Her P. litical Situation to Influence the Deatiny of the World—Approaching Fall of the Republic to a European

[From the London Times, May 13.] In reply to a question from Mr. Butt, Lord John Russell announced, on the 10th of May, that Sir Charles Wyke, our Plenipotentiary to Mexico, has taken out precise instructions to enforce the conventions under which a certain proportion of the custom duties are hypothecated for the payment of the interest of the debt. ports of Boston and New York were open to be the world, while Charleston and other Southern ports were declared to be in a state of block declared. How dare he issues such a skase? How dare he, with the cast upon his jis to support the Constitution, trample that 'testrument is the dust the state of the constitution, trample that 'testrument is the dust it. My friend Dr. S. and I occupy the middle state he had an "outh regisered the Constitution of the output of the interest of the debt." My friend Dr. S. and I occupy the middle state he had an "outh regisered the constitution of the South to the legions of about the legions of about the legions of about the subject of them.

The acts of Lincoln exhibit; the spirit of an arrolly which is abroad in the North, and total disregard of all Constitutional library and the seasible of the state of the constitutional library is a state of the constitutional library is a state of the depth of the state of the constitutional library is a state of the depth of the state of the large of the depth of the state of the large of the depth of them.

The north is fast drifting to anarchy and as a card which is abroad in the North, and total disregard of all Constitutional library is a state of the large of the depth of the state of the large of the depth of the state of the large of the depth of the state of the large of the depth of the state of the large of the depth of the large bottle pale ale. I owe him six cranges and a half loaf of bread. I ought not to have told ings in Spain, is calculated to lay the foundation of a grocery to buy supplies, to wit one to the whicky, and the hard-shell Baptist preaches of which, and one ditto of flour, but finally concluded he had better take both whisky, as that would "suit his people better." But you will observe a favorable feature, that our neighbors are, no neighborly quarrels, because, d'ye see, we haven't the material; we are all high gentlemen, but my messmate, and his wife is in America, or on the sea coming over. When she comes be many of the republic to a European State or on the sea coming over. When she comes be many of the republic to a European State or on the sea coming over. When she comes be ministerial indifference here, but the adroit way in which the seizure of St. Domingo quiet possession.

How that has resulted from analogous proceed: Jon the the foundation ings in Spain, is calculated to lay the foundation for a great increase of prosperity. On the other that, for you may think we live as they do down in Egypt (III.), where there was to be a camp meeting, and the hard-shell Baptist preaches and any and the republic to a fell beneath the virginia to protect the majesty of the law, and to rescue ings out better. You are to act in concart with the Virginia troops and to support their advance.

I place under the safeguard of your honor the State, which, if henestly accomplished, we like the prospect of its fluoresses the stain alter rights. Preserve the strictest disciplines there would, at least, be the prospect of its fluoresses the stain alter rights. Preserve the strictest disciplines there would scarcely like to increase the stain of confiscation by which she is at present degraled. Of course such a contingency as the surrely and the provided the safe to be a camp meeting, and the beart that the virginia is to restore four the law. You are to act in concart with the Virginia troops and to support their advance.

I place un

Head-Quarters First Zouaves,

Camp Lincoln,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1861.)

My Draw Father and Mothers—The Regiment is ordered to move across the river to hight. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the City of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force has arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty; and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of to-morrow, and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that He who notesh even the fall of a sparrow, will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me.

Lawns, Caligors, FOPLINS,

AND ALL OTHER

New and Fachionable Dress Good in the most desirable styles and at very losers price in the most desirable styles and at very losers pri ose even in the fate of one like me. My darling and ever-loved parents, good bye Tile artiffs to the o

Whisky vs. Builets. An old soldier offers the following excelle

"My boys! If any among you have been in the habit of drinking much whisky, quit it! If you continue to drink hard, you are dished—your more sober comrades will bury you. In the service you have to undergo, whicky will kill you with more certainty than the ball or shell. If you are exhausted after a long march, a jorum of strong tea and a chunk of stale bread will do you more good than all the whicky that was ever concocted. The boatmen of Canada will tell you that. Coffee is not good; but a jorum of strong tea will check a tendency to dysentery and bowel complaint. Soup is good. Much meat is bad in hot weather; the less meat the less blood, the less blood the less load to carry—bone and sinew make the soldier, not blood. less blood, the less blood the less load to car
—bone and sinew make the soldier, not blood
A light diet may go hard on man of strong o
petices; but he that lives soberly and lightly w
recover of his wounds quicker, and expuble a
bospital less than the man that drinks hard i

Advance of an Army Into Western Vir

Maj. Gen. McClellan's Address to the

OEN. MCCLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO THE PROPLE OF HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE OHIO, CINCIBNATI, MAY 26, 1861.

CINCINNATI, May 26, 1861.)

To the Union Men of Western Virginia.

Vinginiana: The General Government has long endured the machinations of a few factious rebels in your midst. Armed traitors have in vain endeavored to deter you from expressing your loyalty at the polls; having failed in this infamous attempt to deprive you of the exercise of your dearest rights, they now seek to inaugurate a reign of terror, and thus force you to yield to their schemes, and submit to the yoke of the traitorous conspiracy, dignified by the name of Southern Confederacy. They are destroying the property of citizens of your State, and ruining your magnificent railways. The General

Southern Confederacy. They are destroying the property of citizens of your State, and ruining your magnificent railways. The General Government has heresofore carefully abstained from sending troops across the Ohio, or even from posting them along its banks, although frequently urged by many of your prominent citizens to do so. It determined to await the result of the late election, desirous that no one might be able to say that the slightest effort had been made from this side to influence the free expression of your opinion, although the many agencies brought to bear upon you by the rebela were well known. You have now shown, under the most adverse circumstances, that the great mass of the people of Western Virginia are true and loyal to that beneficent Government under which we and our fathers have lived so long. As soon as the result of the election was known, the traitors commenced their work of destruction. The General Government can not close its ears to the demand you have made for assistance. I have ordered troops to cross the river. They come as your friends and your brothers—as enemies only to the armed rebels who are preying upon you. Your homes, four families and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected.

Notwithstanding all that has been said by the

the armed traitors,—and show mercy even to them when they are in your power, for many of them are misguided. When, under your pro-tection, the loyal men of Western Virginia have been enabled to organize and arm, they can protect themselves; and you can then return to your homes, with the proud satisfaction of having preserved a gallant people from destruc-tion.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN

## **NEW ADVERTISEMENTS** EXTRAORDINARY BARCAINS

NO. 29 SOUTH HIGH STREET. RE NOW OFFERING 1.000 yards Super Plain Black Silks at \$1'00-value 81 25 per yard.

BAIN & SON;

500 yards Traveling Dress and Mantle Goods at 12 1-2 cents-value 20 cents per yard. 1.000 yards White Brilliantes at 12 1-2 cents value 20 cents per pard.
2.000 yards Fine and Domestic Ginghams greatly un

-ALSO:-LARGE AND DESIRABLE LOTS OF MOZAMBIQUES, BALZORINES, CHALLIS, FOULARD SILKS, ENGLISH BAREGES, LAVELLAS, LAWNS, CALICOES, FOPLINS, New and Fashionable Dress Good

in the most desirable styles and at very lowers prices. MANTILLAS! Of all materials, made in the most stylish manner after the latest Paris Fashions—the most elegant styles in

Summer Under Garments

No. 29 South High street

Cotton
Cotton
Gause Merino Under Shirts.
White and Brown Drilling Drawers.
White Lines Drawers.
Extra large Under Shirts.
Superior English Half Hose.
Long Stockhop.

bio White Sulphur Spring

DELAWARE CO., OHIO. THIS FAVORITE RESORT WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS. June 10, 1861.

FOR ROOMS OR IMPORMATION.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-of olio, until SATURDAY, June 1, 1861, at 2 o'clock P.

200 barrels Mess Pork.
25.000 pounds Hard Bread.
200 bashels White Beans (in barrels.)
9,000 pounds New Orleans Sugar (in barrels.)
4,000 pounds Rio Coffee, Housted and Ground, in 4
pound packages.
250 gallons Pure Cider Vinegar.
1,200 pounds Pressed Tallow Candles.
3,000 pounds Rand Scap.
30 barrels Salt.
Emples required of Bread, Coffee, Sugar, Candles and Soap.

Every article to be put up in sound packages of sufficient strength for transportation without injury, and to be of the first quality. No allowance made for packages. One-half the supplies to be delivered to the Assistant Commissary by Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1861, and the remaining half on the 23d day of June, 1861. Bidders will state whether bids cover the whole list of articles, or whether such articles as may be selected will be furnished by them, at the price named, or any other price. Bidders must be prepared to enter into contract, at once, on the acceptance of their bids, and give satisfactory security for the fulfillment of the contract.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM, Commissary General Columbus, Ohio, May 28, 1861.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the same articles, and same amounts, to be delivered at Marietta, Olio, in the following manner, vis: One-half by Thursday, June 6, 1861, and one-half by Thursday, June 13th, 1861. All to be on same conditions.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM, Columbus, Ohio, May 28, 1861.—may29:d3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BERE. Seived at the office of the Commissary General of Ohio, until FRIDAY, MAY 3ist, at 2 o'clock P. M., for

Fifty Thousand lbs. of Hard Bread, to be delivered at Zanesville, Ohio, as follows: One-fifth by Tuesday. June 4th. and one-fifth every three days thereafter, until the whole is delivered. Also,

Fifteen Thousand Pounds, delivered at Marietta, Ohio; one-third by Tuesday, June 4th, and one-third every three days thereafter.

Bids will be received for a part or the whole of each amount, and the Commissary General reserves the right to apportion the amount to parties who exhibit sufficient capacity to fulfill the contract.

The Bread must be well packed in good barrals, without charge for packages.

It is distinctly understood that the Bread shall be of the best quality, and bidders must be ready to enter into contract with shtisfactory security for performances.

Samples required.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM.

C. P. BUCKINGHAM,

Columbus, O., May 28, 1861.—may 29:dQt. ARMORY HALL!

SIXTEEN PERFORMERS. UNEQUALLED AND INCOMPARABLE POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings. may 29th and 30th. Change of Programme Nightly, Double Troupe and

**DUPREZ & GREEN'S** PRIGINAL NEW ORLEANS AND METROPOLITAN BUBLESQUE OPERA TROUPE, rom their late extensive Southern tour, and on their way North

Will give two grand ETHICPIAN CONCERTS

At the above Hall, introducing each evening an entirely GRAND SERENADE

C. H. DUPREZ,

# SPECIAL NOTICES

MANHOOD. JUST PUBLISHED, ON THE NATURE, TREA MENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA MENT AND RADICAL CURB OF STANDARD AND RADICAL CURB OF STANDARD AND RESIDENCE, RESULTING FROM Solf-shape, &c. By Robt. J. Cuiverwell, M. D. Sent under seal, in a piain envelope, to any address, post paid. on receipt of two stamps, by Dr. CHAS. J. O. KLINE, 197 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, Nomar21:3md&w

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, billious and lives affections, piles, rhoumatism, fovers and agues, obsti these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond

focacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, head sche, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 335, Broadway, N. Y. and by all Druggists.

The following is an extract from a efter written by the Rev. J. B. Holme, paster of the lerrepoint-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to he 'Journal and Messenger,' Cincinnal, O., and speaks clames in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mas. Firmow's Soothing Synup for Children Trething: "We see an advertiment in your columns of Mrs. Wosseow's Soothing Symup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers that this is no humburg—we have taken it, and know it to be all it claims. It is probably one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have habies can't do better than lay in a supply."

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having uffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread

disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for prepar-ing and using the same, which they will find a suan Ora-for Consumption, Asymma, Bronuntus, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to nefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conselves to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may proye a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address.

Kings County, New York



PRIORS REDUCED

By Wheel I. M. Bing

upon the market. WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE make LOCK EVICE—the only one which cannot be raveled an aux on Bovn fines of the goods, leaving no risked on the small property of the goods, leaving no risked of the goods, and instruction in their use, free of charge.

H; ORARY, 61 High st. Columbra, WH, SUMMER & CO., and followers of the goods, Charles of the goods, I am a good of the goods, I am a good of the goods, I am a good of the good